NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

night before election we sent a party of mounted men, masked, and with white sheets wrapped round them, to

every cross-road in the county. It was just after dark,

and they yelled as they went along so the niggers would

see them, and when they got to the places we'd agreed

on, they sent up the rockets. Next day not a d-d nig-

ger dared come out to vote. They just stayed shut up

in their cabins, thinking the judgment day was coming sure." In another county I was told that armed men

visited the houses of the negroes the night before the

election, and took away the ballots that had been distrib-

nted to them, so that, not being able to write tickets of

get other printed ones, they could not vote next day.

Judge Orr thinks that the disorders that are occurring

in many parts of the State arise from various causes,

chief among which may be mentioned the arming of

negro militia, the increase of taxation, the extravagance

of the Legislature, the corrupt practices of some public

officers and the incompetency of others, the bitter feeling

cherished by the old politicians on account of the failure

of Congress to remove their disabilities, and the hostility

exclusive supremacy of their former slaves in the State

Government. The Rebel soldiers are especially irritated at negro rule. During the war they looked forward to

their return home with the belief that they would then

be honored by the people and chosen to office, as soldiers

have been at the North. Instead of this, they find them-

selves disqualified for even the most unimportant places,

while offices are mostly filled by negroes who once

blacked their boots, groomed their horses, or worked in

the cotton-fields. The greed of the negroes for office

constantly increases, and was greatly aggravated last Fall by the nomination of negroes by

both parties, and the election in the State of a

majority of negroes to the Legislature, and all ne-

groes except one to Congress. Many of the officers

chosen, both negroes and white men, were notoriously incompetent, and not a few were of questionable hon-

of the Legislature, and the Intendant of the town are

now in arrest for robbing the county treasury. The Re-

form nominees last Fall were no better than the Repub-

lican nominees, and this fact showed the insincerity of

the Reform movement, which, Judge Orr believes, was a

trick of Democratic politicians, and not an honest effort

to put good men in office regardless of party. The Judge

believes that the old military leaders in the State, the

generals and colonels of the Confederate army, who

have an influence and control over their former soldiers

resembling that of the Scottish chiefs with their clan-

could stop all violence and outrage at once by the simple

expression of their disapprobation, and that they do not

do this because they hope for some political advantage

from the continuance of irritation and disturbances. He

does not expect any good result from the approaching

Tax-Payers' Convention, which he looks upon as a scheme of the Democratic politicians. This, he thinks,

s shown by the fact that all the delegates appointed to

the Convention are bitter Democratic partisans, and also

that the gross misstatements made and persisted in by

the Democratic press and leaders about the taxation and

The civil provisions of the recent Ku-Klux legislation

of Congress, Judge Orr believes, will be of no value

whatever, and only in one way can the military portion

of the bill be effective. It will be useless to attempt to

police the State and endeavor to keep the peace and en-

force civil law with soldiers; but if it is clearly the in-

tention of the Democrats at the Presidential election, by

violence and intimidation, to keep the negroes from

voting, the Legislature can provide that there shall be

but one polling-place in each county, and a company of

United States troops at that place would secure a fair

diers for South Carolina alone. The Judge thinks that

the hope of the South for future quiet and presperity

lies in the gradual extinction of the bitterness caused by

the war, in the education of the blacks, in the division

of the whites into two parties, and in the influx of emi-

gration from the North. All this will take time, but

great progress has already been made by the general

plished fact. And when the immense social, political, and

ndustrial changes that the South has passed through

are considered, it is to be wondered at that the condition

of affairs is as good as we find them-that so great a de-

gree of order prevails. When Judge Orr connected him

self with the Republican party, some attempt was made to practice toward himself and his family that social os-

tracism that has proved so effective in preventing num-

bers of men of talent and social position from taking

like course; but his great ability, unquestioned integrity

and life-long prominence in public affairs made the effect

ridiculous. His influence has been very salutary. He

has endeavored to correct the abuses prevalent in the Republican party, to moderate the intensity of political

feeling, and to inculcate respect for law and order. If

half a dozen men of like character in each county had

Klux outrages in South Carolina to-day, and far less rea-

on to complain of the venality and ignorance of public

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN EXCURSION PARTY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.-An accident on

the Little Rock Railroad last night jeopardized the lives

the trestle of a bridge had become impaired by the flood,

and the engine of the train plunged into the water. A

broken rail ran through the baggage car, tearing up the

flooring, and throwing the car off into the water. Every

car but the rear one was thrown off the track, and the

train narrowly escaped going into 10 feet of water in the

swamp. The escape of the passengers from death was almost miraculous. They reached here this morning,

having spent the greater part of the night in the cars

A STEAMER BURNED AND TWO LIVES LOST.

Augusta, Ga., May 6.-The steamer Carrie,

ence for Savannah with 800 bales of cotton, was burned

this morning 23 miles below Augusta. Mrs. E. A. Dun-

par lost a child, aged nine months, and was herself seri-

ously injured in jumping from the burning wreck. One

negro woman was drowned. The rest of the passengers

and crew were saved. The cotton was fully insured. No

THE PHILADELPHIA CHURCH OUTRAGE SANC

TIONED BY THE BISHOP.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- At noon to-day the

an illegal body, met in an adjourned session, Rector Rev.

A BRANCH METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

.... Steamboat Maggie Saffold struck on obstruc-

... George Davis of Cassville, Oneida, N. Y., com-d sniede on Thursley last by catting his threat with a rasor. ... A fire at Liberty, Adams County, Ill., on Fri-bursed the four mill of Horace Graffus. Loss, \$10,000, no lassrance.

spark from the smoke-stack.

usurance on the steamer. The fire was caused by a

of an excursion party. About two miles east of Madison

red his example a year ago, there would be no Ku

nce of equal suffrage by all classes as an accom

ection. To do this, however, would require 3,000 sol-

inancial condition of the State.

In Abbeville County, the Probate Judge, member

of the white population to the negroes on account of the

Vol. XXXI....No. 9,387.

# THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

REPORTS FROM VERSAILLES. HRAVY CANNONADING-NEW BATTERIES ERECTED SEVERE ENGAGEMENTS ON SATURDAY. VERSAILLES, May 7, 1871.

A heavy cannonade was kept up all last sight, and continues this morning. It is reported that fresh batteries have been erected, and will open to-morrew, directing their fire especially against Montretout. The work on the trenches between d'Issy and Vanvres is rapidly advancing. No engagement is reported to-day. Yesterday there were several engagements in the trenches, and some prisoners were taken. All means of communication between the insurgents in Forts d'Issy and Vanvres have been destroyed. The Governmen gorks are building despite the heavy fire kept up by the Communist batteries. The supplementary elections to all vacancies in the Assembly have been postponed until

At noon yesterday there was a sharp engagement in the trenches in front of Forts d'Issy and Vanvres. The Versailles troops stormed a small redan, defended by a ferce of the Communists, who were taken prisoners The work was, however, afterward evacuated, in conse quence of its exposure to the fire of Fort Vanvres.

### COMMUNIST REPORTS.

A TRUCE-THE VERSAILLES TROOPS STILL AD-VANCING-UNIMPORTANT SUCCESSES CLAIMED -THE CHURCHES USED AS CLUB ROOMS AND CONCERT-HALLS-MORE NEWSPAPERS SUP

Parts, May 7-Evening.

The firing has ceased, and quiet now prevails between the lines, where, apparently by mutual consent, parties are burying the dead, and removing the wounded. The Communists admit that the Versailles forces are gaining ground. The latter are pushing between Neuilly and the villages of Levallois and Perret, with the object of clearing the Seine, and driving the Communists to

official reports published by the Commune repre ent that all is quiet at Vincennes. A reconnoissance fore Montrouge was repulsed. An engagement took place between outposts near Fort d'Issy in which some Versailles soldiers were taken prisoners.; The work of barricading the avenue of the Grand Army is still going on. Gen. Rossel has formally taken the control of the entire Communist army, and in an order of the day appoints Gen. Dombrowski to the command of the right wing, Gen. La Cecilia to that of the center, Gen. Noblecaski to that of the left wing, and Gens. Bergeret and Endes to

The commandants of Forts d'Issy and Vanvres have been dismissed by Gen. Rossel. The German comman der, Gen. Von der Tann, has, in a communication to the Commune, protested against an excess of 200 troops in the garrison of Fort Vincennes. The Prussians still intercept provisions intended for Paris. Gen. Rossel has complained of interference on the part of the Committee

Five priests have been arrested on the scharge of being spics. The Church of St. Eustache has been converted into a political club-room, that of St. German l'Auperrois is used for public meetings and concerts, and the Tuileries have been turned into an asylum for the widows and orphans of the National Guards killed in the present struggle.

The Commune has suppressed the following journals:

The Petst Moniteur, Petit National, Bon Sens, Petit Presse, Petit Journal France, and Temps. A decree of the Commune orders the gratuitous restoration of all pawn pledges under five francs in value on the establishment of the identity of the original pledgers.

The Commune has ordered the immediate release from confinement of the commandant of Fort Vincennes, who was recently arrested on suspicion of disloyalty to the Paris authorities. The new Minister of War, Gen. Rossel, is unpopular with the Commune.

M. Pyat has resigned the membership of the Safety Committee. It is said the Commune has accepted his withdrawal, and requires the remainder of the Commit-

A CONFERENCE BETWEEN BISMARCK AND

INABILITY OF FRANCE TO PAY THE WAR INDEM-BISMARCK REFUSES TO GRANT AN

EXTENSION OF TIME. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Saturday, May 6, 1871. Prince Bismarck and Herr Von Arnim on the

part of Germany, and MM. Favre and Poyer-Quertier arrived here to-day for the purpose of holding a conference. Prince Bismarck received a most enthusiastic welcome from the citizens. Two conferences were had M. Pover-Quertier declared that the payment of the

treaty of peace was impossible at the ewing to the civil war in France. He asked for concessions from Germany, offering as an equivalent for a pr longation of time a commercial treaty and an advan tageous arrangement concerning the Eastern Railway. Jules Favre asked for possession of Forts Charenton Negent, Rosny, and Noisy on the eastern side of Pari for the Versailles forces. He also asked for the return of arms and ammunition captured from the French by the Germans during the war, and the prompt return o the prisoners of war now in Germany.

In response, Prince Bismarck insisted on the strict and

immediate compliance by the French authorities with the preliminaries of the Peace Convention. He suggested that loans could be obtained from English, French and German banks, and stated that a further protraction of the delay in carrying out the terms of the treaty would ences on the Versailles Govern At noon, Prince Bismarck had a conference with Baron

Rothschild. He will remain in Frankfort till Monday

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS,

ITALY.

A REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION PROHIBITED IN ROME.

FLORENCE, May 7, 1871. In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, the enpporters of the Government defended its prohibition of the celebration in Rome of the anniversary of the re pulse of the French by the Republicans, April 30, 1849, on the ground that disturbances were intended.

The Marquis Migliorati, Italian Minister at Munich has been transferred to Athens.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE AGAIN ON

FRIENDLY TERMS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, May 6, 1871. The misunderstanding between the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt, has been entirely dissipated. The Sultan has sent an Embassy to Berlin to congratulate the Emperor William upon his accession to the throne of Germany.

# MEXICO.

AN EXCITING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN-DETER MINED OPPOSITION TO JUAREZ-A REVOLU-TION THREATENED IF HE BE ELECTED-ABO-LITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mexico, April 30.-The Presidential cam-Paign is becoming exciting. Congress contains 15 independent members, who sometimes favor Juarez, and at other times the Fusionists. The Fusionists have triumphed in the City Council affair, the Lerdo ticket gain ing the scate, the Juariets giving way in order to avoid ition. The State of Guernero will vote for Diaz. A breach in the Pusionist ranks is unavoidable as th Perfirists are already denouncing the Lerdistas. The more trouble the better it is for Juarez. Nobody doubts more trouble the better it is for Juarez. Nobody doubts that upon his reinauguration there will be a revolution throughout the republic. The State of San Luis Potosi will be the focus of the revolution, and the Government is massing troops in the neighboring States as a precautionary measure. The authorities and people of San Luis Potosi favor Lerdo. The Treasury is bankrupt. Large sums of money are squandered for electioneering purposes and to fill the pockets of Government employes. Corruption stalks impudently before the people. All parties are considered dishonest. Manuel Payno, the distinguished writer, formerly editor of the Siglo and now editor of the Federakis, has written a powerful article, showing that the United States will absorb Mexico, and the lenger the absorption is put off the worse it is for Mexico. All the lournals excepting the Iberia and the Two Republics are said to be subsidized by the political parties. The Juarez journals at the capital are supported directly from the Treasury. The opposition papers are supported by those in whose interests they are run, the leaders expecting high positions.

Cabinet is bound to fall. Saaredra, the Minister

the Minister of Finance, and Mejia, the Minister of War, should hand in their resignations. Romero, having been impeached by the Grand Jury for abuses of authority, must resign if Juarez is not reflected; nevertheless, he retains the office because the army supports him. Sanchez Ochoa is mentioned as the new Minister of War, and Manuel Payno as Minister of the Treasury.

The death penalty has been abolished in Mexico. The revolution in Tehuantepec continues, and life and property are insecure. The Vera Cruz Railroad is finished to Potrero station, and will reach Cordova in July.

The reports concerning the Tehuantepec Canal represent that it is practicable. The telegraph connecting Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. A Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the United States will soon be finished. And Mexico with the City of Mexico. The building was formerly a Catholic church. The edifice was crowded with an immense audience to witness the dedicatory services.

## THE NEW DOMINION.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA—A LIBERAL HOMESTEAD LAW—EMIGRATION.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 6 .- Advices from Winnipeg to the 15th of April have been received. The Lieutenant-Governor is about sending 20 persons around he boundaries of the Province to parley with the Indians, and assure them that a treaty will be made with them for their lands when the lands are needed, and to urge them not to come in this Spring expecting a treaty. Some difficulty will be experienced in freighting to and from Manitoba. Owing to the prevailing cattle disease which attacks the mouth and feet, neither herses not cattle are allowed to pass through the States from Ontario to Winnipeg, and all the freighting will be done by the Minnesota lines. Representations have been made to the authorities which may result in the exemption of the horses and cattle of Manitoba from this regulation. Parliament is busy till 10 o'clock every night. The bill regulating the polife force and making many changes for the better will be introduced next week. The Government will introduce their homestead bill. It is reported to be one of the most liberal measures on the continent. Land, houses, cattle, &c., will be protected from creditors. The contractors for repairing the main highway will finish their work in a few days. In anticipation of the immigration several new and substantial bridges have been built. The Spring is backward degree.

An advance marty of about 10 families, who intend em-Indians, and assure them that a treaty will be made with

degree.

An advance party of about 10 families, who intend emigrating to Manitoba, left Stratbroy to-day, being the first departure from that section for the new territory, all are well-to-do, and have shipped in advance a number of teams, reapers, mowers and other agricultural implements. The main party will embark on the 15th mst., and will go by way of Duluth. Dr. Lynch will secompany the party.

## FOSTER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

HIS LIFE AS HE SKETCHED IT TO A TRIBUNE

REPORTER. A Tribune reporter had an interview with Foster, the murderer of Mr. Putnam, on Sat urday. Finding that he was confined in the same cell with another man accused of murder, and feeling that he might not wish to speak freely before his fellow-pris oner, the reporter obtained permission to take him to the "Counselors' Room," set apart for consultations between counsel and accused, and there received from Fos ter's lips the history of his life up to and including the ing of the assault upon Mr. Putnam.

After being cautioned not to say anything he would not wish to be published, he said: "I'll tell you about it. I was born on the north-east corner of Eleventh-st. and Third-ave., opposite the office of Charities and Correction, on the 15th of September, 1836, and am now in my 35th year. My full name is William Foster. I began to go to school when I was 5 or 6 years of age, and continmed at study until I was about 14. When very young I went to three public schools, the Ninth-st., the Twen tieth-st., and the Twenty-seventh-st. During the Winter term of 1849 I attended boarding-school at Jonesville, place 16 miles above Troy. In the Summer of 1850 I went to the Twentieth-st. School a second time, and from there to the Ferguson ville Academy at Delhi, Delaware County N. Y., where I spent the Winter term of that year. During the Winter term of 1851, I returned to the Jonesville Academy, and leaving there at the expiration of that term, I came to this city, and was apprenticed to mason; that was in 1852. I worked at the trade for five years, and on the 17th day of September, 1857, I was mar ried to Miss Jane Norton of New-York. I remained in this city until December 7, 1857, when I started for Australia, accompanied by my wife. I remained there three years, and left there in November, 1880, arriving home in March, 1861. I returned to my trade, and worked as a mason for about a month, when I was appointed Inspector of Sewers by Thomas Stephens, President of the Croton Board. The sewer was completed in six months and I was thrown out of employment. Everything was dull here then, so in October, 1861, I started for California I only stayed there 18 months, during which time foreman of a sewer in San Francisco

under a Mr. McGlynn, when, hearing that my wife, whom I had left in New-York, was lonely, I

for the same position on the Broadway and Seventia-verroad.

I had been there five weeks lacking two days, and that brings me up to the date of this occurrence. I had been excused from duty the day before, and on Wednesday, the 26th, I had run one trip on car No. 73, when I went to the starter and asked to be excused because I was unfit for duty. I was drunk. This was at 2 o'clock or half-past in the afternoon. I don't remember much that occurred after that, but I think I went into the liquor store on the corner of Fifty-third-st, and Seventh-ave. I don't know where I went afterward; I only know that I got home in the afternoon, and stayed there until 8 or 2 o'clock in the evening. I lived at No. 302 East Twenty-fourth-st. At 2 o'clock, I think, I went across Madison Park to Broadway, and took a down-car to Union-square, where I spoke to some men I knew, but I can't tell what their names are. I took the first up-car that passed me; it was No. 44 of the Broadway line, and run to Broome-st. This car used to cut me off when I was on my own, for I ran to Barclay-st., and sometimes No. 44 would get ahead of me and I would follow it up. I knew the regular driver and conductor of this car, but not those who were on that night, for they had only been on for one day and I had not seen them before. I paid my fare though I had two conductor's badges with me. That is always customary unless you know the conductor and then he will let you ride tree. When I got on the car I stood on the front to a minute and a half after getting on. I stood there about five or six minutes when the driver louched my arm to ditract my attention inside the car. I looked in, but I don't remember what I saw there. I had drank 15 or 16 glasses of whisky and I was very drunk. I didn't enter the car then. In a little while afterwards I opened the door and went in. I sat down and fell into a sort of a doze. I can't say how long I sat there, but after a while I got up and went on to the front platform again. I was then in a stupor. I don't remember th oad.
I had been there five weeks lacking two days, and tha

where Mr. Putnam sat, whether in the corner or opposite to me. I don't know where the girl sat, I didn't see her get up at all.

While I sat in the car Mr. Putnam told me that I had too much had rum in me and wasn't fit to talk to. Before I went into the car he called me a loafer and a coward. I don't know why he did it, unless because the door was opened and shut a few times. I don't know by whom it was opened and shut, whether the yeung hady did it or not. I don't recollect anything I did after leaving the inside of the car. The lady who was with the girl did not speak to me. I didn't see the girl change her seat. When I got off I can't say whether the car had stopped for me or for a passenger. I don't remember that it had stopped at all. I don't know where Mr. Putnam and his party got off. I have no recollection of seeing a carhook. I was very drunk that night, drunk enough to stagger. I didn't hear the car bell ring to stop. When Mr. Putnam called me a loafer and a coward, I made no reply that I remember, but I won't be positive that I did not. He then went inside again, and it was after this that I went inside. I don't know whether he was with the ladies or not; I didn't notice any of them. I don't know at what time I got home; my wife says ahout 1 o'clock. I was arrected about 3, I had not gone to bed; my wife says I was asleep in a chair; she says she told me two detectives were there. I don't remember saying anything on the way to the Station-House. I know had I walked, but don't remember whether any one took hold of me."

# THE PUTNAM TRAGEDY IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. John Love, jr., preached last evening at the Antioch Baptist Church, in Bleecker-st., on the "Lessons of the Late Tragedy," Mrs. Putnam, the wife of the deceased, being one of his communicants. His text was Numbers, xxxv., 16: "And if he smite him with an instrument of iron so that he die, he is a murderer; the murderer shall surely be put to death." The speaker then briefly recounted the incidents of the murder, and dwelt upon the grief of the bereaved wife and the orphaned child. Among the lessons to be drawn the orphaned child. Among the lessons to be drawn from the event is that of the necessity of a united movement in support of good government. In all cases of violence an example must be made, as fear is a strong preventive of crime. When Foster was asked by ex Judge Stnart what had caused him to commit the deed, he replied: "I don't know: I don't know; I was rum that did it." This is the motive power of many a crime. We also learn from the event the necessity of early training in the right direction. We learn again the uncertainty of life. A slight rain during the night changed the fate of the day at Waterioe, and a few mements plunged a nation in mourning for the death of Lincoln. Mr. Love concluded by exhorting his hearers to make a practical application of the truths which the sad event was held to fillustrate.

## WASHINGTON.

THE JOINT TREATY TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY-THE DOCUMENT TO BE SENT TO THE SENATE ON WEDNESDAY.

#### [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 7, 1871.

The treaty negotiated by the Joint High Commission has been engrossed in duplicate, fand will be signed to-morrow. If the usual custom is followed, it will be sent to the Senate on Wednesday, accompanied by the message of the President. In order that Senators may, as on as possible, become familiar with the provisions of the treaty, a few copies of it will be printed in confidence for their use. The treaty will at once be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who will consider it in detail, and report it back to the Senate, favorably or otherwise. Senator Morton is reported to have remarked, in alluding to the great length of the document and its important character, that it will take the Committee nearly a week to consider it. The the Commissioners' labors, and to predict the favorable action of the Senate. A proposition will probably be made to have the injunction of secrecy removed, in order that the treaty may be discussed in open session. Seve ral Senators are known to favor this, but an agreement has been made between the Commissioners that the treaty shall not be made public until ratifications have been exchanged. The report that the Chief-Justice of the Sc

Court of Louisiana refused, last week, to admit to the Bar two graduates of Howard University, in this city, on account of their color, and that he refused to examine them, is untrue Only one of the applicants was colored, and the ground on which they were refused was that, as the District of Columbia was not a State, and, there fore, the statute requiring the admission of members of the Bar from other States without examination did not apply. They did not ask to be examined. The law of Louisiana provides for the admission to the Bar of persons examined in open court and found qualified, graduates of the law school of the University of Louisiana, and of the law department of Straight Univer sity, and attorneys of the highest courts of other States It may be remembered that the leading State officers vere warned some time ago.

The New-York Republican Association held its regular nonthly meeting last evening, and elected the following named officers: J. L. Lake, First Vice-President; A. Cauldwell, Second Vice-President; E. M. Whitaker, Third Vice-President, and J. P. Hawes, Treasurer.

### [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instruction to the United States Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and designated United States Depositories in regard to the payment of duplicate checks issued by Pension Agents, in case the original check drawn is lost. This is in accordance with the act of 19th April, 1871, which provides that such duplicate checks may be issued, provided they are not paid until six months after dates of issue, and for sums not exceeding 1800.

The Luterior Demotration that decided that the Ottawa

for sums not exceeding save.

The Interior Department has decided that the Ollawa Indians have, under the provisions of the treaties of 1822 and 1867, become citizens of the United States, and that the wardship of the Government has ceased, and the Ottawa Indians are entitled to all the funds held by the Interior Department in their behalf, subject to future labeling by Congress.

# THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE SITUATION AT SCRANTON-THE MINERS IN-SISTING ON THEIR ARBITRATION PROPOSITION -THE LABORERS' DEMANDS ACCEDED TO.

SCRANTON, May 7.—The four district meetings of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's miners, held yesterday morning, agreed upon the following preamble and resolutions:

ing preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Committee of Delegates [have been accused of misrepresenting the views of the miners before the Company and the public, be it

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Committee in all its past proceedings; that we uphold and protect the Committee against all such false charges that might be brought against it; and that we still adhere to our proposition of resuming work, subject to subsequent arbitration, or on the Wilkesbarre or Schuylkill bases.

In the atternoon about 400 miners and lokes.

In the afternoon about 3,000 miners and laborers as sembled together at Hyde Park. The action of the district meeting was indersed, and the complaints of the laborers were taken under consideration. The following proposition was handed to the President by a committee

of laborers:

Resolved, That miners pay laborers one-third of the whole amount received each month, together with the price of any cars lost during the said month through the neglect or incompetency of the miner, and through bad or broken roads; that in case the miner is not capable of cutting his coal, the laborer will not be sound to assist him, and also that the miner will not be allowed to discharge the laborer on that account. That any and every laborer working in the mines shall be entitled to a chamber in his turn, if he be capable of working such chamber. That work shall be equally divided among all nationalities for the future, as it has not been in the past.

among all nationalities to in the past. We lay these terms before you, so that by your adopt we lay these terms before the breach that has beer ing them you shall close the breach that has been opened in your ranks. (Signed by committee of laborers.) The miners accepted the proposition without a dissenting voice, and adopted a resolution appointing a committee of six-three laborers and three miners-from each branch, to see that the terms of the proposition will be effectually carried out when resumption takes place. Enthusiastic speeches were delivered exhorting the miners to stand by the Union, and the sentiment of the meeting seemed unanimously against surrendering to the Company, and in favor of adhering to arbitration.

The President of the Wilkesbarre region was present and invited the miners who could not live with to come down to them, and have a share of their work. A large proportion of the audience were laborers, and the miners are confident that the breach which threatened the destruction of the Union is now closed. Meanwhile outsiders expect important results from the laborers' organization. Mr. Storrs claims that he has the names of 500 laborers waiting for an answer from his Company. This answer, it is said, will be given on Tuesday. Prominent miners say that the laborers dare not resume work. The Company evidently are afraid of an experiment which may result disas trously to them. The Delaware and Hudson Company nen will hold their region meetings early this week, and may agree on an offer to arbitrate after resumption. Mr. Dickson said, yesterday, that had his men made the same offer to him as the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western men had to their Company, he would have accepted it. Mr. Kesly, President of the Grand Council, arrived in town last night, and the miners and laborers of the region will make a demonstration to-morrow in his honor, when he will deliver an addresson the situa-tion. All the mines in Wilkesbarre, Newport, and Nanticoke will be in full operation by Tuesday.

LATER.-Private dispatches have just been received stating that the miners of the Centralia district have voted, by 39 majority, to accept the operators' terms; also that the miners of Lawrence colliery, at Mahanoy Plain, have accepted the operators' offer, and will resume work to-morrow.

# PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Judge William Brown died at Jacksonville, Saturday. He was one of the sanithiest citizens of Morgan

....The Hon. N. M. Hoyt, member of the Wiscon-sin State Legislature from Milwauker, and formerly Sheriff and Con-cillor, did extends. .... Major Win. P. Offley of Delaware, formerly a Government official and agent of the New York Associated Press, died at

. Senator Sumner has been invited to deliver the

siation on the first Monday in October.

. Weston, the pedestrian, has just completed the finalking 200 miles (two of them backward) in 40 hours, 50 miles and 45 seconds, as St. Louis. He is to receive a complimentary Judge Otto, late Assistant Secretary of the In-

Col. Bacon, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sherman, ar-Furtress Monroe on Saturday, and reported for duty at the chool. He went at his own request, and will remain a year sated with the class. Gov. Geary delivered an address to a meeting

.Valmaseda has left Manzanillo, and was o arrive at Santo Repiritus yesterday. It is not known w urn to Havana, but it is supposed in a few days. The Mu nent and the volunteers are preparing a reception and serve 

at 140,513, which total includes 12,022 Chinese and 1,330 colored.

The Hon, James M. Ashley, recently appointed Commissioner of the United States to act in conjunction with the Commissioner of the confederate tribes of Indians for running the line along the western houndary of Arhanasa and Missouri, and the southern houndary of Kansas, left Washington, on Katarday, on his way to that country. He is authorized to subset the requisite number of scientific near for the

## LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

ENFORCING THE KU-KLUX LAW. THE FIRST ARRESTS UNDER THE LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA-WHITE MEN CHARGED WITH WHIPPING WHITE WOMEN.

RALEIGH, May 6 .- Yesterday a squad of nited States soldiers under the command of Major Cushing, 4th Artillery, proceeded to Chatham County to aid the U.S. Marshal in arresting persons charged with the violation of the Ku-Klux law. They returned this afternoon with three young men, against whom there appears to be strong proofs of having been concerned in the following outrage on some white women: One night last week a party of disguised men surrounded the log cabin in which these women lived, in Chatham County. They commenced hallooing, and shooting at the house, completely riddling the door with birdshot and shooting several bullets into the house. They then burst in and severely beat two if not more of the women with sticks, and threatened to kill them and a small child belonging to one of them. After whipping a negro, they started terror that they have slept out in the woods ever since. The women can swear positively to the persons arrested, and there appears to be little doubt but that they will be convicted. The prisoners arrested are looked upon as disreputable characters. These are the first arrests made under the Ku-Klux bill.

#### MORE OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA. THE STATE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Washington, May 7 .- Simultaneous with the ncement that orders have been given at the War Department for additional troops to be sent to South Carolina, come letters from that State reporting additional outrages and an increased boldness of the Ku-Klux. A letter received at the Washington Bureau of THE TRIBUNE, to-day, from a prominent South Carolina lournalist, besides giving additional particulars of out rages which have already been reported, says: "Matters are becoming desperate, and some well informed persons believe that the Ku-Klux intend to visit the Capital, and expel the State Government."

#### THE UPLAND COTTON COUNTRY. UP-COUNTRY COTTON MARKET - KU-KLUX ELECTIONEERING-VIEWS OF JUDGE ORR ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Anderson, S. C., May 31 .- It is a pleasant change from Columbia, and from all the buzz about cor ruption in office and the rumors of violence with which it s filled, to these breezy uplands. I left the capital yesterday morning, having accepted the invitation of Judge Orr to spend Sunday at his house in this place, and go on Monday with him to Greenville, in an adjoining county, where he holds court. Our train started at 7 o'clock, and can about 11 miles an hour, bringing us to Anderson, a distance of 122 miles, at 6 o'clock in the evening. The fare was about 6 cents a mile. It was the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the railway, who are allowed for two days in the year to ride free; and the cars were crowded with people, who had taken this occasion to visit their friends along the road. They were well-dressed, amiable, and intelligentlooking people. The ladies, of whom there were many, had great bouquets of magnificent roses. I did not see at the backs of any of the men that ugly protuberance that in the South soon comes to be re garded as indicating the presence of a revolver strapped around the walst, and there were no signs of the Ku-Klux in their pleasant faces. We traversed a rolling country of considerable natural beauty, but thinly peopled and cultivated in the usual thriftless Southern fashion. The greater part of the land not covered by forest appeared to be abandoned to broom-sedges and dwarf pines which had a growth of from one to ten years. I was told that land given up to the pines for several years recuperates, and that it pays to clear the trees off and plant it again with cotton. Some fertilizing virtue is attributed by the farmers to the roots and dead leaves of the trees. The arable land had been planted a fortnight previously, and, in some places, the light green leaves of the cotton-plants were beginning to

appear above the red soil. Cotton was the only crop seen during the first half of the journey; afterward, as we got into higher country, an occasional field of oats, barley, or wheat could be seen. I have made frequent inquiries concerning the reason why corn is not more generally raised, and the answer is always the same: the negroes steal it to such an extent that it is unprofitable. It is exposed to their depredations from the time the ears are large enough to roast until it is ripe, and it is impossible to keep them from making nightly raids upon the fields. One farmer told me that he planted 20 acres last year, and succeeded in saving only 67 bushels, and that a like trouble is experienced in raising pigs, which are stolen when young. they can't eat they won't steal, as a general thing; se cotton is the only safe crop a man can make."

Anderson, the county seat of a county of the same name, bordering on Georgial and lying well up toward the north-west corner of South Carolina, is a village of 1,200 inhabitants, seldom reached by any travelers save ubiquitous New York "drummers," who penetrate to the remotest nooks and corners of the land. To the seekers of the picturesque, it is remarkable only for the fine groves of oaks that clothe the hills around, th flowering "Pride of India" trees that shade the streets, the profusion of roses that climb the porches, and the quaint old white-washed Court House that stands in the middle of a little square. To the man of business, how ever, the town has a more practical interest when he earns that its merchants shipped 10,000 bales of cotton from the crop of last year, amounting in value to \$750,000 The crop of the county, which has but 22,000 inhabitants, was 11,000 bales, worth \$75 a bale. Even at the low prices prevailing, the farmers have done well, land are, I am assured, more prosperous than they ever were in the days of slave labor The older men do not easily adapt themselves to the new labor system, and, by continuing the old domineering manner, they frequently have trouble with their negro hands; but the small farmers and the young men who go into the fields and work with their hired negroes have o difficulty in getting a full day's work from every man. The black man will always keep his row up with that of the white man who works beside him. The wages paid the negroes in this county are from \$6 to \$8 a month and rations, when they are hired by the year. Often they work the land for one-third of the crop, furnishing their own mules and tools. Good farming land, that twill produce half a bale of cotton to the acre, can be bought for from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and woodland and "pine old fields," as the worn-out lands are called, are worth from

Judge Orr, once Speaker of the National House of Representatives, member of the Confederate Senate during the war, and Governor of his State in the early days of Reconstruction, is almost the only one of the great, old-time political leaders of South Carolina who now belongs to the Republican party. He is Circuit Judge of the five north-western counties of the State and I believe it is due, in great part to his influence that these counties are entirely free from the violence and outrages that occur in other sections. The Judge is con fident that in no other equal population in the United States have fewer erimes against persons or property been committed during the past iyear than in his circuit. In the County of Pickens, in his circuit, not a single bill of indictment has been sent to the Grand Jury during the last two terms of court, a period of eight months; and not a single criminal case has been tried. In the jail of Anderson County there is but one prisoner, and he is waiting trial for a trivial offense. The people here are anxious that these facts should be known, and that Northern men who wish to emigrate South may understand that, in this part of South Carolina, they will be as secure as in any part of the North. I have no doubt that this would be the case at present, and probably always so in the towns, but in the back country, in a time of great political excitement, I beheve a Northern Repubcan, who should freely express his sentiments, would find it uppleasant, if not dangerous, leven in this quiet The Congress District, of which this county forms

part, gave, in 1868, a majority of 3,000 for a Democrat, but the evidences of intimidation practiced upon the negroes were so glaring that the Governor would not give him a ertificate, and the House scated the Republican. Last Fall, in an election which both parties acknowledge to have been fair, a Republican, Mr. Elliott was elected by 4,000 majority. This proves that 7,000 Republican voters were kept from the polls in 1868. I was entertained the County, whom I heard addressed as "Judge," and who took me for a fellow-Democrat, of the way they had managed to keep the negroes from voting in his county.

### "You see," he said, "we knowed how superstitious the LABOR REFORM. niggers are, and how easily they are scared; so we sent to New-York, and bought \$500 worth of rockets, and the

CONVENTION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND LABOR RE-FORM LEAGUE-ADDRESS BY HORACE GREE-LEY-YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The New-England Labor Reform League continued its sessions on Saturday at Cooper Institute. In the afternoon Wm. Wert made an address on "Good Government versus Bad Government " In the evening, after some remarks on the "Money Question," by Mrs. E. Daniells of Boston, Horace Greeley was intro and spoke on " Protection versus Free Trade."

ADDRESS OF HORACE GREELEY. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our friend,

who has just addressed us, very correctly remarked that every one has his hobby. Every one has some pet scheme of reform. Now, then, before I commence my argument to-night, let me suggest my own, which does not at all conflict with hers. I am not here to judge that, but I am to propose one that seems to me a little effective than hers. I was down at Richmond about four years ago: and Mr. Gerrit Smith, who was also there, and myself were invited to address the colored people of that town in the African church there. They were all working people; I don't think they loved work very well, and I have never seen very many had got ideas in their heads of the great benefits Government would do for them. They had opportunities as good as you and I, perhaps-not possibly so good-but after all, they had ideas of some great thing to be done for them through political influence and power. Among others the idea prevailed that every man was to have 40 acres of land. Mr. Gerrit Smith said to them: "Come you black men of Virginia, I understand you want land. Now let me tell you how to get it. My friend here and myself have not drank-either of us-a drop of liquor in 30 years; and if you will do for the next 30 years as we have done for the last 30, I will guarantee that you will wn half the land in Virginia."

I have lived in this city 40 years; have been concerned in labor as a journeyman, employer, and so on; and in that 40 years, in my judgment, the working people—I am speaking of the poorer class, those who are worth but little money and work mainly for others-have spent for liquors and tobacco money enough to have given them half the property in the city in their hands to-day, if they had simply let alone drink and tobacco as I have done. [Applause.] I don't suppose that is all there is to be said in opposition to my friend. I am that saying that her scheme is not a good one, or is a good one, but I am very sure that my own is a very effective and very practical one. [Applause.] The working men could take that in their hands to-morrow, and if they would just let alone alcoholic liquors and tobacco they need not com-

plain of poverty. [Applause.] I was first asked by our friends who proposed to hold this General Council of Labor Reformers if I would care to appear as a disputant with some one who advocated opposite political economy to mine, and I answered, as I think the President will assure you, that it didn't seem to me that that form was the best adapted to the elucidation of the truths. It may be in some cases, but I would prefer that some gentleman on the other side should speak for himself, and I should speak my own views in my own way. He replied to me, "I will give you the platform on this evening, and you shall say what you think fit, without reference to what some other man may say who holds opinions directly contrary to yours." He will present his views, doubtless, at the proper time, as Li present mine. I proceed then to illustrate the prob-lem of "Protection to Home Industry."

THE NATURE OF PROTECTION. The first question is, What do we mean by protect ion! I will explain by illustrations. In the middle, nearly, of this great country, from its northern to its southern extremity, rolls the mighty river known as the Mississippi. Here are the richest lands on the face of the globe, considered in that general aspect. Now, then, that river is a great source of fertility; a great channel of water communication—a great-blessing to the land; but the lower part of it runes through a region probably originally an arm of the scapfterward, to some extent, a lake, then a great marsh. through the middle of which that river, swiftly running and overflowing its banks whenever high, has built up on each side an imperfect barrier against its own devas tations. This is known as a levee; that is, a great bank, which holds in the water, and prevents it from flowings over the country on each side and devastating farms and plantations whereon great harvests are gleaned. But these levees, as nature made them, are capricious; wide and mighty in some cases, weak and unstable in others; and occasionally, as we have lately heard, when a great rise takes place, generally at this season or a little earlier in the year, the river bursts through the levee at some point and carries devastation over the country. Now then, what is to be done ! The natural impulse is to strengthen breaking through, make them heavier and stronger and firmer. But who shall do that ! The man who lives right the levce! "No!" says he, "why should I do that worth \$10,000?" The natural answer is, All those who worth \$10,000?" The natural answer is, All those whose a matter of general consideration, and of general or public expenditure. At public cost and by public vigiliance the levee must be sustained, as the most convenient practical way to save the State; and when I say the State I mean the political organization, not speaking of its division into national or federal. I say the State must take care that the levees are not broken through, and the country inundated and its wealth destroyed. Is not that a simple proposition!

and the country manuscular is not that a simple proposition?

Now let messes just what the gentlemen who differ from me on this question say to that point. This is the first resolution of the Free-Trade meeting held in Chicago at ittle while ago, proposed by Dr. Ray, a very excellent friend of mine while he lived, and a very able advocates

little while ago, proposed by Dr. Ray, a very excellent friend of mine while he lived, and a very able advocates of his views:

"Whereas, The right of each citizen of every country to have and to hold the full of his own labor at the control of his own will, to sell these same where he choose, to take what he piezaes to pay therefor without, and the state, it is a scient as the right to his own life, and may not be overridden without danger to all his other rights," etc.

You see there is just one purpose for which you and E may be taxed—simply to maintain law and order in the State, and that any tax imposed upon us for any others purpose than that is a usurpation and oppression. The dectrine, I presume, may be found set forth in the journals that have been circulated here, that there is simply one purpose for which it is right to tax you, and that is to maintain law and order in the State. I protest against that doctrine. I insist that there are other purposes that also demand public attention, and involve public expenditure, just as well as to maintain law and order. That is not exclusive. You see that their doctrine utterly excludes the idea that the people who are benefited by those levees may be taxed to uphold(them; it completely denies that, and says, "if you tax them for that purpose you are oppressing and injuring them." THE ERIE CANAL.

Let us take another case—the Eric Canal in the State of New York. These canals were made at the risk of the

people of the State of New-York. They were made to Vestry of St. Clement's Church, which is claimed to be schieve a great public benefit. When they were comachieve a great public benefit. When they were commenced, wheat in the western part of this State was worth 30, sometimes no more than 25 cents a bushel, while it was worth here as much as it is now. It was worth four times as much even in the City of New-York, and in the eastern side of New-York as in the western side of this State. Why! Because of the enormous cost off dragging it by teams across the swamps, and through the forests that then covered a larce part of the State. DeWitt Chinton said, "We will built a canal through the State that will enable us to bring our produce to market very much cheaper." Now, that was just as thorough a defiance of the principles of Face Just as thorough a defiance of the principles of Face Trade to dig that canal at public cost, at public risk, just as impudent, as utterly defiant, as it was possi-le to make it. Nearly one-half the people of the State said, "If you want a canal, build it. Don't tax me for it. I don't want any canal." One honest Dutchman, who lived on those beautiful Mohawk Flats, killed himself at his own door because they may that ditch through his beautiful meadows. I have heard men arguing that the canal was a curse to the State. Time after time men were sent under instructions from Tammany Hall to fill up the ditch, cursing it all the time as a fraud and a swindle. You can find the same ideas very forceby urged to-day in fhe Eesning Fast and other journals: that there is no right and no legitimate power in the Government to pledge the credit or use the money of the people for any such purpose as that wes.

Well, my answer to that is: The City of New-York—Well, my answer to that is: menced, wheat in the western part of this State was an illegal body, met in an adjourned session, rector feet Herman G. Batterson presiding. A letter was read from the Bishop of this diocese, William Bacon Stevens, con-curring in the resolutions passed by the Vestry on the ad inst. dismissing from the Rectorship of the church Dr. Batterson, and from Assistant-Ministership the Rev. ROCHESTER, May 7 .- The work on the Oxlow break is proceeding rapidly. The whole force of men and teams were at work to-day, and it is said by the contractor, and by others who have noticed what has been done and what is doing, that water can be let in the canal by Tuesday night. This report, however, is not STRACUSE, May 7 .- Yesterday a sale was efected of the St. Charles Hotel and adjoining livery stable property in this city to a prominent Methodist, who proposes to give it to the Methodist Book Concern of New-York for the establishment of a branch of their publishing house. The purchase price was \$120,000. It is proposed to occupy part of the building for publishing The Northern Christian Advocate, an organ of the Methodists now published at Auburn. A portion of the building is also to be used for a University iaw school.

right and no legitimate power in the Government of piedge the credit or use the money of the people for any such purpose as that was.

Well, my answer to that is: The City of New-York—there it is—the millions on millions' worth of property, and millions of people, who could not have been here but for the Eric Canal. New-York was not the first State in the United States before that canal. She necer would have been the first State. Philadelphia was far ahead of her: Pennsylvania was the larger State. Massachusetts was a more prosperous State once than New-York. It was the Eric Canal that worked the change; the genius and foresight that constructed the canal through in one place and in defiance of nearly one-half the people, who seems to me narrow, "Oh! you are going to make those hemick awamps out there worth, instead of \$5 per acre, as they were then, \$5,000 or \$50,000. In other words, you are faxing the whole people for the benefit of a few," I hope I shall not offend my friend by saying that was what was called then "class legislation."

The people ceuld see but a few who were to be specially benefited as they supposed—men who owned lands along the canal—and they argued that this benefit was conferred upon them at the cost of the whole people and that, therefore, of course, it was wrong. We said, "No; at may benefit some few a little more than it does others, but we cannot help that. Men who live along the line of the canal, men who own property at Buffalo, Rochester, and Symease—it is not for their sakes that we are making the canal. We are making it for the benefit of the whole people of our own state primarily, and then of the

.. The black caterpillars in Arkansas are more rous than was ever known before, and they are even stripping the res from the forest trees.

Four children of J. N. Owen of Wolfe Creek,
agamie Countr. Wis, were poisened last week by eating wild pers-Luke Coniff, James Winne, Joseph Pearl, and primarily, and then of th

The Coroner's jury in the case of Isaac M. Ruth, arrenes, Kausas, has returned a verifict that Mr. Ruth died from the to opolosis, supposed to have been administered by Dr. Madiciott.

In the United States District Court of Pitta-on Saturday, 30 indicatents for counterfeiling were found against up persons, including 16 indictments against Atic, also Bob.